



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPOUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.
 Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bepalingen, als Official moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPOUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

[VOL. IV.] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1815. [NO. 185]

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having been pleased to enact a Police Regulation III. A. D. 1815, whereby the Introduction and retail vend of Opium is prohibited in any part of the British Provinces in Java; with the exception of the Towns and Suburbs of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, such prohibition being ordered to take effect from and after the 1st of January, 1816, or whenever the existing Farms and Contracts, for the retail vend of that drug may expire;—Public notice thereof is ordered to be given, and that the said Regulation, which may be seen on application to the proper constituted authorities, is ordered to have the effect of law from the dates above mentioned.—No contracts, therefore, contrary to the said Regulation, can be made from this date.

That no one may plead ignorance thereof this Proclamation is directed to be published in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native Languages and affixed at the usual places.

Given at Batavia, this 1st day of September, 1815, by me the Lieutenant Governor of Java, and its Dependencies.

THOS. S. RAFFLES,
 Lieutenant Governor in Council
C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, advertising to the extent of Jurisdiction vested in the Bench of Magistrates by the Proclamation under date the 10th instant, and to the increased duties to be performed in consequence, and deeming it advisable to separate a part of the details now under charge of the Bench from those duties which exclusively appertain to Police, is pleased to pass a Regulation entitled Regulation II. A. D. 1815, and the same is hereby declared to be in force from and after the 1st of September next.

The purport of this regulation is as follows:—

1st.—That the authority of the Bench of Magistrates is from that date confined exclusively to Matters of Police, and the Jurisdiction and Powers vested in the Sitting Magistrate or in the Bench of Magistrates respectively by the Regulation III. A. D. 1814, (so far as regards Matters of Police) will continue and will be in force within the limits of the Town and Suburbs as they are defined by the Proclamation above mentioned.

2d.—That the duties formerly performed by the Court of Schepenen, and subsequently vested in the Bench of Magistrates, will from and after the 1st proximo, be executed in the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia.

3d.—That the Collection of Town Duties and Farms, and the disbursement of contracts, pensions, &c. hitherto executed by the Bench of Magistrates, will from the same date be made and paid respectively by the Collector of Government Customs and Revenue at Batavia on the one hand, and by the Civil Paymaster on the other.

4th.—That the Superintendence of Canals, Water Courses and Public Works, and also the Inspection of Public Charities will be vested in a Committee to be styled "Committee for the improvement of the Town and Suburbs of Batavia."

The formation of this Committee, will be duly published, and they will be furnished with Instructions from Government for their guidance.

That no one may plead ignorance thereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the native Languages and affixed at the usual places in Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given at Batavia, this 22d day of August 1815—By me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

THOS. S. RAFFLES,
 Lieutenant Governor in Council
C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Publication.

IN conformity with the Proclamation of this date the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to establish a Committee to be entitled "Committee for Improvement of the Town and Suburbs of Batavia."

This Committee will be composed as follows:—

A President.
 The Superintendent Surgeon at Weltevreden.
 The Superintendent Public Buildings.
 One European Inhabitant of the Town or Suburbs, to be relieved every three months.
 The Bailiffs of the Town and Suburbs.
 No Salary will be annexed to any of the Office except that of the President.
 The requisite minor Establishment and the Instructions for the guidance of the Committee will be separately determined.

Major A. Campbell, is appointed President, and Mr. Berkhoff, Member of the Committee.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
 Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, 22d August 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of TIN, JAPAN COPPER, RICE, and GUNNY BAGS, will be sold by Public Auction at the Government Storehouses at Batavia, on the 5th of October next, on the following

CONDITIONS.

The Lots to be sold for Colonial Currency, a deposit of 10 per Cent of the purchase money to be made at the time of Sale, and the remainder paid within three months from that date, on penalty of the deposit being forfeited and the goods resold on the Public Account.

The Lots to be removed at the expense of the purchaser, and delivered whenever the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

They will be allowed to remain in the Storehouses three months without charge of rent for the same.

Further particulars may be known on application to the Commercial Committee and Colonial Storekeeper.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
 Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, 3d Sept. 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of EUROPE CABLES in the Government Stores at Samarang, will be put up to Sale by Public Auction, on the 5th Proximo.

Conditions.

A deposit of 10 per Cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the rest of the purchase money to be paid in two months afterwards, on penalty of forfeiting the original deposit, and the articles being resold on the Public Account.

The articles will be delivered whenever the full payment for them shall have been made.

Further particulars may be known on reference to the Resident of Samarang.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
 Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, 4th September, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of Government to re-let the Warehouse Premises situated in Newport street, Batavia, by Messrs. Skelton and Co. from the 1st of October next.

The premises will be re-let by the year, and on condition of three months' notice being given previously to quitting the same at the expiration of any year specified.

Tenders to be sent to the Secretary to Government any time before the 20th proximo.

The highest Tender will be accepted and possession given on the 1st of October.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
 Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, 26th August, 1815.

Advertisement.

WITH reference to the Advertisement under date the 26th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will also be received on or before the 20th proximo, for the purchase of the PREMISES, now occupied by Messrs. Skelton and Co. in Newport street, on condition of the said Premises being at the disposal of the Purchaser on the 1st of December next.

It is also given, that in the event of the said Premises being rented from Government, possession thereof will be given on the 1st of October next, as mentioned in the Advertisement of the 26th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
 Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, Aug. 30, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Sale of MARINE STORES will be held at the Government Warehouse on the 3d of November next, on the same Terms and Conditions as were specified in the advertisement under date the 24 June last.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
 Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, 1st September, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 5th of October next, will be sold by Public Auction at the Storehouse, Batavia, the piece of Ground at Linkong, formerly attached to the Coffee Godowns at that place.

The Lot will be sold for Colonial Currency, a deposit to be made at the time of sale to the amount of 10 per cent of the purchase money, and the remainder in three months from the day of Sale on penalty of forfeiting the original deposit.

The purchaser will be at the expense of transfer, and may have possession whenever the purchase money is paid.

Further particulars with regard to the extent and boundaries of the Land may be known on application at the Office of the Resident of Buitenzorg, on or after the 15th instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
 Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, 1st September, 1815.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in future the Orders and Publications of Government will be published generally in the English Language only, and it is the duty of all persons to make themselves acquainted with the Orders so issued. Or if in any cases the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council should think proper to direct, that a Dutch Translation be also published, it is hereby declared, that the Government will in all circumstances that may arise in such cases, have reference only to the original English copy, and will be guided thereby.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
 Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, Dec. 30, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

HIJERNEVENS word kennis gegeven dat in het vervolg alle Orders en Publicaties van het Gouvernement algemeenlijk alleen in de Engelsche Taal zullen worden bekend gemaakt, en dat het de pligt zal wezen van alle Personen, zich met de dus uitgevaardigde Orders bekend te maken. Zochter in gong geval den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade het Publiceeren van een Hollandsche vertaling mogt beveelen, zal echter het Gouvernement, in alle omstandigheden welke in dit geval zouden kunnen plaats hebben, zich eenlyk houden aan het oorspronlyke Engelsche stuk, en naar het zelfde te werk gaan.

Ten bevestiging van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
 Sec. van 't Govt.
 BATAVIA, den 30 Dec. 1811.

Vendu Advertissemerten.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende Vendues worden gehouden; als:

Op Dinsdag, den 5de September 1815.

VOOR het Rijkthuis van den Heer de Bont, staande aan de Ozijde van de Groote Rivier, van diverse Negotie Goederen, &c. Volgens een oorkonde van de Oorlogsbank, welke ten teekene dage ten verkoop opgeveerd warden op den 1ste September 1815.

Op Woensdag, den 13de September 1815.

VOOR het Rijkthuis van den Heer de Bont, staande aan de Ozijde van de Groote Rivier, van diverse Negotie Goederen, &c. Volgens een oorkonde van de Oorlogsbank, welke ten teekene dage ten verkoop opgeveerd warden op den 1ste September 1815.

Op Vrijdag, den 15de September 1815.

VOOR het Negatie Huis van J. Valtussen, staande aan de Ozijde van de Groote Rivier, van diverse Negotie Goederen, &c. Volgens een oorkonde van de Oorlogsbank, welke ten teekene dage ten verkoop opgeveerd warden op den 1ste September 1815.

Op Zaterdag, den 16de September 1815.

Voor het Vendu-kantoor, van de volgende vaste Goederen, als:

Voor rekening des hoedels van wylen P. M. Kihang.

Zeeker grote Woonhuis, met dies by gebouwen, welke den quaterdeene bewoond, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de westzijde van de Grote Rivier, in het blok B, sub No. 51, 52, 100, 110, 111, 112, 113, en 114. — Voorts de belending ruime de achterste en breedte derzijde van de Meerkhof te Zee, die ten Vendu-kantoor, voor een leier ter verkoop.

Nota. Komende door de koper van dit Huis en de belending, afgebroken worden, tot den verkoopende licentie by Expreet van de Bankjes, Magistrate van Batavia, en dres Oorlogsbank, de 1ste 7 de July 1815.

Voor rekening van J. R. Thiele.

Voor Abruak.

Een Huis, staande aan de westzijde van de Tyersgragt, in het blok Q, No. 3, sub 53, en 22. — Dit huis is van de Bankjes diensdienst onderworpen, en is van vooren tot achtere toe, bevoerd is met blauwe austeren, en de daar in zyne Slagen-terreken met ordinaire Voorsteene, komende tot zelve dagelyks voor de verkoop bevestigd werden.

Advertentie.

Op Heede, den 9de Sept. 1815.

IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van eening ten overstaan van eenen Commissie uit welken Hoogen Raad des morgens te 9 uuren voor deszelfs Cantoor op de Voorrey, by wege van Excutie te verkopen de navolgende Vastigheden.

Eerstelyk.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een groot steene Woonhuis, achter valdery, Combuis, en Slave Vertrekken, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de oostzijde van de Groote Rivier, in het blok Q, sub No. 48, 49 en 50.

Ten tweeden.—Zeeker drie naast den anderen leggende stukken Land, te samen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, bebouwd met een planke Huis met pannen gedekt, gelegen omtrent 1/4 uur gaans buiten deze Stad in het Westerveld het 1ste deel van het blok P, sub No. 45, 46 en 47.

Ten derden.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een nieuw steene Huis naar de Chinese manier getimmerd, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Diest, in de Chinese Camp of in het Westerveld het 1ste en 2de deel van het blok O, sub No.

Ten vierden.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de oostzeide van de Grote Rivier, in het blok E, sub No. 19.

Ten vyfden.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pepak staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de oostzeide van de Grote Rivier in het blok F, 2, sub No. 22.

Ten zesden.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de westzeide van de Grote Rivier in het blok Q, sub No. 13.

Ten zeven.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de oostzeide van de Grote Rivier in het blok F, 2, sub No. 31.

Ten agtsten.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de westzeide van de Grote Rivier in het blok E, sub No. 9.

Voorts zo als de gelichte Perceelen ter plaatse voorschreven gelegen en toebehoorende zyn, de Eerste aan wylen J. G. J. Klynders, de Tweede aan M. C. M. Alie, de Derde aan Ouw Goanlieng en de Vyft laatste aan Kadier Maudier Bappasap, die gading hebben om de voorschreven Perceelen, te Koopen, die komen ten dage ure en plaatst voorschreven aanhoren de Conditien en doen hun profijt.

Daar omme is er imand die eenig Regt Actie of Pretentie op de voorschreven Perceelen zoude willen pretendeeren, en zich uit dien hoofde opposceren teegen de voorschreven executie en verkoping die komen by den voorn. sequester verklaren de reedenen van dien.

De kopers zullen gehouden zyn te dragen alle voor en nadeelige servituten en vry dommen die de gedachte percelen, tot voor off nadeel mogen hebben, of hier na nog zullen subject worden.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceert na voorgaande klokke geslag van de peye van 't Stadhuis te Batavia dezen 26 Augustus 1815.

By my,
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

Op Zaterdag, den 16de Sept. 1815.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoozen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ten overstaan van een Commissie uit Welmelden Hoogen Raad, venditie werden gehouden voor deszels kantoor op de Voorrey, van een partij Huismeebelen en Slaven, als mede eenige Goud en Zilver werken.

For Sale.
THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, belonging to Captain Smith, Master Attendant, situated in the Jacatra-road. The House may be seen any day between the hours of 10 and Noon, and the particulars will be given by Captain S.

For Private Sale.
THE HOUSE and PREMISES of Mr. P. W. H. VAN RIEMSDYK, at Molenvliet—For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

Uit de hand te koop.
EEN THUIN, gelegen aan de Oostzyde van Molenvliet—te bevragen by den eigenaar, P. W. H. VAN RIEMSDYK.

For Sale,
DAILY at the house opposite to the Government Press, Molenvliet, very good POTATOES, at the rate of One Java Rupee Paper each Kranjang.

Te Koop,
DAGELYKS in een huis op Molenvliet, over de Gouvernemen's Drukkery, zeer goede AARDAPPELEN, tegen de prys van Een Javasche Ropy papier de Kranjang.

TE KOOP
EEN te bevragen op de Drukkery, een Complete Lyfjonge, zynde een goede Fluitspeelder en Koetzier, Rydende met vier Paarden, met zyn vrouw.
Lyfneid, fyne Naayster en Harpspeelster, met hare kindje.
Een Lyfjonge en aankomende Violist.
Een do. en Koetzier.

Advertisement.
WITH reference to our Advertisement of the 20th August, 1814, Notice is hereby given, that Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, has been this-day admitted a Member of our Firm, and that his Interest therein will commence accordingly from this date.

JESSEN, TRAIL & CO.
BATAVIA,
1st Sept. 1815.

Advertisement.
MR. ROBERT STERLING GRAHAM, begs to inform his friends, that he has this-day relinquished his concerns in the Mercantile and Agency line, in favour of Messrs. CHAPMAN and RUTTER.

31st August, 1815.

Advertisement.
MESSRS. CHAPMAN and RUTTER beg to inform their friends, that they have this-day succeeded Mr. ROBERT STERLING GRAHAM, and that they have admitted Mr. JOHN DALTON a Partner in their Establishment.

They also beg to inform them, that it is their intention to have two Establishments in the Mercantile and Agency line, the one at Samarang to be carried on under the Firm of CHAPMAN, RUTTER and Co. and the other at Batavia, under the Firm of RUTTER and Co.

Messrs. C. and R. trust that the attention shown by them to such Concerns as they have been entrusted with, since their arrival on this Island, will recommend the two Firms to their friends for a continuance of support.

31st August, 1815.

Advertisement.
MESSRS. RUTTER and CO. have for Sale, an elegant assortment of BENGAL SHAWLS.

September 15, 1815.

Advertisement.
ALL persons indebted to, or having claims upon the Estate of the late Lieutenant J. JOLIFFE, Javanese Corps, are requested to make the same known to Captain FRASER, commanding Javanese Corps.

SHORABAYA, 20th Aug. 1815.

Advertisement.
ALL persons having claims upon, or being indebted to the estate of the late Major-General Sir R. R. GILLESPIE, K. C. B. will submit their claims or pay their debts on or before the 15th day of October next; to the Committee appointed to receive them.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, President.
Major—Dep. Com. Genl.
W. COLEBROOKE, Members.
Dep. Adj. Genl.
L. CONROY, Brigade Major.

WELTEVREDEN,
Aug. 24, 1815.

Advertisement.
JUST published, the Annual Report of the Directors of the JAVA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Subscribers in behalf of this Society may have one Copy gratis, and non-subscribers for one Rupee each Copy, at the house of

J. C. SUPPER,
Sec. to the said Society.

BATAVIA,
Aug. 28, 1815.

Advertisement.
UITGEKOMEN het jaarlyks Verslag der Directeuren van het JAVAASCH MEDEWERKEND BYBELGENOOTSCHAP.

De Intekenaren ten behoeve van dit Genootschap, zullen een Exemplaar gratis ontvangen, en die niet ingeteekend hebben een Exemplaar voor Rop. 1, ten huize van

J. C. SUPPER,
Sec. van 't voorn. Genootschap.

FOR SALE,
TWO PIPES OF OLD
WHITE PORT WINE.
Enquire of
Messrs. van der Kaa & Haste.

Advertentie.
A. J. ROGHE binnen kort met het Schip Indefatigable naar Engeland vertrekkende, verzoekt alle de geene, die iets van hem te pretendeeren hebben ofte aan hem schuldig zyn, zig binnen veertien dagen aan hem, ten Huize van den Heer W. A. Senn van Basel op Jacatra, te melden.
BATAVIA, den 8 Sept. 1815.

Advertentie.
ALLE de geene welke iets te Pretendeeren hebben, dan wel Schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen den Moor Oesien Mochamat Alie, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen de tyd van 6, weeken gerekend van heden, aan deszels Exccuteur Sale Hamien Tjindia, woonende buiten de voormalige Utrechtse Poort.
BATAVIA, den 21ste Augustus 1815.

Advertentie.
ALLE de geene welke iets mogten Schuldig zyn aan, dan wel te Pretenderen hebben, van de Heer D. F. van Stralendorff, woonende in de buiten Nieuwpoort Straat, worden verzogt daar van opgave te doen, voor ultimo September, aarstaande:—Aan C. de Blot, of P. van de Poel, als zyne gemagtigdens.
BATAVIA, den 25ste Augustus 1815.

Advertisement.
AT VAN DER KAA & HASTE'S, Great River Street, is arrived from the Isle of France, an elegant assortment of MILLINERY

French
Eau de Cologne,
Eau de la Vande,
Fruits in Brandy,
Vine de St. Julica,
Do. do. Medoc,
Vindigre de Jeane, &c.

Advertentie.
WOORD uit de hand te Koop gepresenteerd de volgende Lyfjege-
wen, als.
Lestesia, Fyne Naayster.
Mineria, do. en kan ook op de Fluit Chese.
Jenisa, } Naayster en Harpist, met haare
Joemat, } kind.
Dul, } Lyfjonge en Horologie-maker.
Poeasa, } do. do.
Sendang, } Staljonge met zyn Wyf.
Tempong, } Slave kokin met haar twee kinderen.
Damon, } Lyfjonge, en
Olinda, } Aankomende Meisje.
Te bevragen op de Tygers-gragt by,
A. A. HUYERS.

Advertentie.
ALLE de geene welke iets te pretendeeren hebben van, of verschuldigt moete zyn, aan den boedel van wylen Roeloff Dalmeijer, gelieve daar van binnen den tyd van zes weeken gerekend van dato deeses tot de voorschreeve tyd opgave te doen aan deszels Testamentaire Exccuteuren te Samarang.

N. G. PRINSEN,
B. G. SARTORIUS.
SAMARANG,
den 9 Aug. 1815.

Advertentie.
ALLE de geene die iets te Pretendeeren hebben, in den Boedel van wylen Meijfrouw C. A. H. Takens, Huisvrouw van de Heer H. Mesman, gelieve binnen een Maand op te geeven gerekend van heden af, aan de Heer Joseph Klein.
BATAVIA, den 26ste Augustus 1815.
J. KLEIN.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,
DE Wooning, Stalling, en het daar aan annexe privilege eener Wagenverhuurdery, met dies Inventaris, gelegen in de buiten Nieuw-Poort Straat.—Toebehorende aan den Heer D. F. van Stralendorff, te bevragen by P. van de Poel, in de Koe-straat, als mede gemagtigde van denzelve.

Advertentie.
EERHARDT op de Tygers-gragt, No. 15, presenteerd uit de hand te Koop, Goud en Zilver goed, extra fraaye Schilderye, grote Spiegels, mooye grote Hangstolpen, en andere Meubilaire Goedereen meer.

Government Gazette.
BATAVIA:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1815.
APPOINTMENT.
Mr. J. R. Frewin, to be Deputy Master Attendant of Batavia.

Shipping Intelligence.
BATAVIA.
ARRIVALS] Sept. 3.—ship Indefatigable, M. Bowles, from New Holland 14th July—passengers, Dr. Arnobly, physician in the Royal Navy, and Miss Fanny Cribb.—ship Diana, N. P. Muller, from Mauritius 4th July.
5.—ship Margus of Wellington, G. Betham, from China 19th July—cargo, tea.—ship Fataatary, Said Abdul Rahman, from Cheribon 1st September.
6.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 5, J. M. Kern, from Indramayo 30th Aug.
7.—schooner Louisa, Japar, from Indramayo 30th Aug.
8.—ship Hyder Ally, J. Sterling, from Samarang 4th September.—ship Venus, H. Born, from Sourabaya 1st Sept. with troops.—brig Batavia, J. Blockland, from Minto 18 h Aug.—brig Margaret, Abdul Laut, from Minto 18th Aug.—cargo, opium for Government.
DEPARTURES] Sept. 3.—brig Susanna Barbera, C. E. Badendyk, for Indramayo.
5.—H. C. C. Begares, Capt. C. Eatwell, for Sourabaya—passengers, Major Dalton and Lieut. Burney.
6.—ship Eliza, J. Neish, for Calcutta—passengers, Capt. Dillon, H. M. 59 h Regt. Capt. Heyland, H. M. 14th Regt. and Messrs. R. S. Graham, and J. McCarthy.—ship Maria, R. Grover, for Bombay—passengers, Mrs. Mary Ann Blair, Mr. James Blair, and Mr. N. Fernandez.—brig Helena Jacoba, G. Matheos, for Samarang.

MARRIED,
On Monday the 4th instant, at the house of Timmerman Thyssen, Esq. by Professor Ross, W. N. Servations, Esq. to Mrs. Kerst, widow of the late Dr. Kerst.
On Thursday evening the 7th instant, by the Reverend Professor Ross, William Young, Esq. Vice President of the European Orphan Chamber, and Advocate Fiscal in the English Department, to Miss DeHaart.

DEATH.
At Fort Rotterdam, Macassar, on the 12th of last month, Captain William Home, of the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regt.

EUROPE.
Parliament of the United Kingdom.
HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 16.

PETITIONS.
The Earl of Derby presented a petition from Truro, in Cornwall, against the Corn Bill.
The Duke of Sussex—one from St. Mary, Lambeth.
Earl Grey—one from Norwich.
Earl Stanhope—one from Lewisham, Kent.
Several others were presented, having the same object, and being read, were ordered to lie on the table.
Lord Grenville gave notice that he should make a motion to-morrow on the subject of the petition from the city of London, praying to be heard by counsel at their Lordships bar, against the Corn Bill.

AMERICAN TREATY.
The Earl of Liverpool, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, laid on the table copies of the American Treaty, and moved, that the same be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.—Ordered.

Earl Grey intimated that it was impossible to go into the question, unless minutes of the late negotiation were produced.

The Earl of Liverpool said, it was invariably the form not to furnish papers, where a negotiation had been concluded. Had the negotiation been broken off, the Government would have produced papers. With regard to the consideration on Wednesday next, it would not be a question how far his Majesty's Government had been blameable or not; the motion would be one concerning the thanks to his Royal Highness for laying the treaty before the House.

Earl Grey again observed, that he considered some information on the subject necessary, and gave notice, that he should move for documents the first open day.

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, the Bank Restriction Bill went through a Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

Lord Grenville said, he had a petition to present from a number of manufacturers in the County of Gloucester, against the Bill imposing a duty on the windows of warehouses and workshops. His Lordship wished to know, as the Bill was not before the House, whether the petition could be received?

After a few observations from the Lord Chancellor, intimating that the petition could not be received, Lord Grenville said, he should take the liberty of presenting it when the Bill was brought up.

Earl Stanhope made his motion, pursuant to notice, on the subject of the taxes borne by persons engaged in agriculture. The Noble Earl took a view of the situation of the farmer twenty years ago, and, comparing his

present state, contended that he was under the necessity, in consequence of increased taxation, to sell his produce at an high price. His Lordship concluded by moving a resolution, in substance—"That to procure a supply of provisions for the public was an object of national importance, but such supply could not at all times be obtained, without the grower of corn was enabled to cultivate his land free from weighty taxation; it was therefore important that those taxes which press on the growers of corn be repealed, as far as the state of the country would allow, keeping its faith with the public creditor, and preserving a moderate peace establishment."

The Earl of Liverpool objected to the resolution, as totally unavailing. It could have no other object than embodying principles which the Noble Lord could not carry into execution. The only effect it would have was to hold out a prospect of relief which could not be afforded. Any person hearing the Noble Earl's argument would have supposed that new taxes were thrown on agriculture. That was not so: there was no new tax applying to agriculture. Did the Noble Lord consider the situation of the country, and that it had incurred a national debt not much short of forty millions a year? Did he know that it was necessary to keep up large establishments? If any relief to the public could be afforded, Lord Liverpool said he should be the first to procure that relief; but would Parliament, at a time when it was bound to keep faith with the public creditor, affect to hold out relief to any class of the community which it cannot afford? As this motion could have no good effect, his Lordship moved the previous question.

Earl Grey considered it a duty incumbent on every Member of Parliament to advocate a strict system of reduction and retrenchment in the public expenditure, with a view to reduce the burdens of the public as much as possible; however, he could not support his Noble Friend's motion, because it would hold out hopes which could not be realised under a strict observance of faith to the public creditor. If the Peace, which they had considered lasting, should not be broken by the recent changes in France, he considered it the bounden duty of Government to come to a reduced peace establishment. Under all the circumstances, his Lordship advised the Noble Earl to withdraw his motion.

Lord Stanhope, in reply, said, he was only anxious to establish the principle of his resolution. The Noble Earl finally pressed the motion to a division, in which he stood alone.

The numbers were—
Content — 1 (Lord Stanhope).
Non-contents 30
Majority 29

The Bills on the table being forwarded, the House—Adjourned.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

Yesterday, pursuant to the Requisition sent to the High Bailiff, a public Meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held in Palace Yard, for the purpose of Petitioning Parliament on the subject of the pending Corn Bill. Early in the forenoon vast crowds of the populace began to move towards the scene of action from every quarter, and by twelve o'clock the congregation was immense. Not only was the whole of Palace Yard completely choked up with a living mass, but the crowd extended southwards as far as St. Margaret's Church, to the north a considerable way down Parliament-street, and westwards to the entrance of Great George-street. Indeed we never witnessed so vast an assemblage at any similar Meeting in Westminster.

About a quarter before one, the mob becoming clamorous, and a potatoe having been thrown in at one of the windows of the King's Arms, the High Bailiff entered the Hustings, accompanied by Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, Major CARTWRIGHT, Alderman Wood, Mr. STURCH, Mr. BROOKS, and other partisans in the cause of Reform. Mr. MORRIS, the Bailiff, having opened the business in the usual form;

Mr. STURCH addressed the populace by observing, that, as on most former occasions, their sentiments had been in perfect unison with his own, he thought it impossible for them not to join with him in reprobating a measure which was vitally injurious to every individual present. He disclaimed all idea of wishing to foment a spirit of faction or discontent, or that of giving any opposition to the measures of the King's Ministers in general; but with respect to this most singular measure, he felt that it was impossible to speak of it with too much indignation and abhorrence. It tended to nothing less than to advance the price of bread six pence in a quarter loaf beyond what it ought to be; and this not for any public benefit, but only to put money into the pockets of the proprietors of land, entirely for the purpose of enabling those Gentlemen to pay the taxes, and to keep up their splendid establishments, without any reduction of their rent. In proof of this fact, he read a petition from some farmers and landholders of Essex, 5000 in number; which stated, that if the price on importation was

not fixed at 80s. it would be impossible for them to pay the increased burthens put on them by the State, or to maintain that rank in life which Providence had allotted to them! So, it was evident that they prayed Parliament to enable them to shift off the burthens from their own shoulders on those of the labouring and industrious portion of the public. He then adverted to the vast increase in the rents which had taken place within the last twenty years, as one of the primary causes of the high price of bread, and mentioned certain farms and estates in Cambridgeshire, the rents of which, within that period, had increased four fold and upwards: one estate in particular, which then let for 1,500L. now produced 7,000L. per annum. He would tell the House over the way, that the only method of making bread cheap was to abolish the Bill altogether. He severely animadverted on the conduct of Mr. Western, who had said, ten years ago, the only way to make bread cheap was to prohibit importation; but ever since he had declared this opinion, the price of bread had advanced; and now, if the Bill passed, its effect would be to keep the loaf always at 17d. and ten years hence he (Mr. W.) might be expected to come to Parliament and contend that 80s. was too low, and that the price ought to be 90s. (*Cries from the populace, where does he live?*) He then proceeded to assert that those who spoke in favour of the agriculture of Ireland, were equally as interested as the landholders of England; they were the same sort of body; they cared nothing for the miserable wretches who cultivated their soil, no more than they did for their horses or dogs; for these people had no interest in the land. After many more observations in proof of the justice of allowing unlimited importations, he concluded with reminding the people of the general principle, that trade should have no restraint, the only system which could make any nation prosperous and happy, is freedom of trade, freedom of religion, freedom in political discussion, and freedom in the transfer of the produce of its industry. He trusted, however, that in endeavouring to attain this general freedom, the people would not give their enemies, who were alone the enemies of social order, occasion to say, that they intended to create anarchy and confusion; but that they would show by their conduct, that they were the real friends of peace and order. He then read the first resolution, which stated, that, "amongst the calamitous evils arising from an unfair representation of the people in Parliament, was that of excessive legislation in matters with which the Parliament ought not to interfere, but which ought to be left perfectly free and untrammelled." This was put and carried with an unanimous shew of hands.

Major CARTWRIGHT then addressed the populace in reprobation of the Bill, but he spoke in so low a tone, that what he said was scarcely heard, and not at all attended to. He introduced a number of irrelevant topics, such as the amount of the national debt, its increase, and that of its interest during the present reign; and concluded with saying, that there was no remedy for the oppressive taxation, under which the public laboured, but by a fair representation of the people in parliament.

Alderman WOOD bore testimony, to what had been said about the great increase in the rents of land during the last twenty years, because persons had taken leases which now only afforded two per cent for their money; he asked if it was to be suffered that they should come to Parliament and require an indemnity to the amount of six per cent? If all of those who heard him, and who had been reduced in their circumstances, or perhaps, ruined by the long war, were to petition Parliament for indemnity or relief, what sort of an answer would they get? Yet the landholders had no more claims upon Parliament than they had. He would say to the Legislature, "Go and do your duty, and consider how you can make bread cheaper than it is." They could do it if they chose. There was a spot which he lately rode over containing 80,000 acres of land, the property of a great Personage. Only let this be cultivated, and it would produce enough corn to make up the deficiency in any time of scarcity. The price at which bread was kept in London was owing to artifice; for in Devonshire and Cornwall, where flour was imported from France and Guernsey, the flour was dearer than in London, and the bread three halfpence the loaf cheaper. But those who had the welfare of the people at heart could do a little for them themselves if they pleased, independent of the Legislature; they could lower their rents. Several great landed proprietors had already done so, and he hoped the rest would follow their example. He hoped that the present unparalleled numerous meeting, which he was proud to see, would stick to the purpose of petitioning Parliament, and praying them to go no farther. At all events he hoped the measure would not be hurried through the House till the entire sense of the people was heard against it. If they will not hear our Petition on this subject (said the Alderman), then let us see what sort of a Petition we can bring forward, for a reform in Parliament. He concluded with observing, that the Bill, if passed in the Commons, might be thrown out in the Lords: or if this did not happen, it was in the power

of the people to address the Prince Regent, which might have the desired effect: but, whatever was done, he trusted would be proceeded in firmly, but temperately, and redress would be sure to come, sooner or later.

The whole of the Resolutions being now read, and the conclusion being, that Lord Grenville be requested to present the Petition to the Peers, and the worthy Representative of Westminster, Sir Francis Burdett, to the Commons:

Sir Francis Burdett, after complimenting the Electors on the numbers in which they had assembled to hear the sentiments of their friends on a topic that they considered to be of vital importance, observed, that in his opinion it was of much greater consequence to them to consider what they could do to restore the lost liberties of their country, than to endeavour to fix a price for corn! He had never before stood amongst a number of his friends, from whom he so materially differed on many points as he did on the present occasion. In the course of the arguments that day, he thought many topics had been introduced which were totally irrelevant to the question, and such as it was impossible for them to discuss with any degree of judgment or impartiality. There was only one of the resolutions to which he could agree, and that was the one which represented the necessity of a reform in the state of corruption which pervaded the ***** Assembly that had usurped the Government of the country, and violated all the privileges of the Constitution: an Assembly which was in its own body at once, both executive and judicial; setting the voice and interests of the people at defiance, presenting fixed bayonets at their bosoms, and instead of being their representatives and protectors, forcing upon them a system of military despotism! the House over the way ought no longer to bear the name of a representative body; it was now nothing but a Chamber of taxation; and instead of being the guardian of the liberties of the people, was only the guardian of their oppressions. He knew that he should meet with much reprobation from his friends from the sentiments which he was about to declare. He had been accused by them of not attending in his place to resist the progress of the Corn Bill; but he had told them that the Corn Bill was a mere trifle compared with the rest of their oppressions, and that he never would attend in that assembly, unless it was to present the petitions of his constituents; for he considered it to be a mere mockery of the representation of the people. The assertions both in and out of that House, respecting the avarice of the landed proprietors, he considered to be most futile and mischievous; for each class of society, whether landholders or manufacturers, was equally dependent upon the other: we have all one interest (said the Baronet), and that is to unite heart and hand to put down the horrible load of corruption, which presses upon us too heavy to be borne. Into that assembly, therefore, he never would go, unless to call upon it to reform itself; and he would tell the people, that unless their petitions on this head were attended to, he would never more take any part in a debate; for he was neither fond of bad hours, nor bad company!—(*Loud cheering!*)—He was therefore desirous of staying away. He would say that that assembly had brought the country into such a condition, that it was a question whether it could bear it any longer. That Assembly was a complete set of bankrupts; they were bankrupts in finances, and they were bankrupts in the public confidence. Alluding to the remark of Mr. Lambton, on the preceding evening, that the House was overawed by a standing army, he observed, that the honest Stewards of the People had said, that the army was placed there to protect them. He then praised Lord Grenville for reprobating, with the courage of an Englishman, the enormous peace establishment, and said it had long been his own opinion, that the intention of the Ministers was to subvert the free Constitution of England, and establish a military despotism. He then adverted to the declaration of the Gentleman who brought in the Bill, that it was necessary for the House to choose between a variety of evils; and satirically added, that Ministers thought it necessary to come down to the House with a sort of Pandora's box in their pockets, to open before the public, that they might have a choice of evils instead of benefits. They had to be sure, abolished the Income Tax, but this was doing nothing; for in his opinion, the Income Tax, was a very good Tax, if it had been properly applied, and made to fall equally upon all classes; but the great ground of complaint was, that we were taxed without having any representation at all. Adverting to the consequence of bread becoming cheap by the allowing of unlimited importation, he said, that the more cheap it was, as all other articles would not be affected in the same ratio, the more it would be in the power of the corrupt assembly to which he had alluded, to afflict the people with taxation. It was absurd to talk of the light rents of Landholders, they had a property, of which they had a right to make the best use they could; they let out their property to get an interest by it, and in doing this, they did no more than any other person who had any other kind of property, who tried to get as much interest for his capital, or profit upon his

property, as he could. This was the principle of free trade, and ought not to be interfered with. He would say, let there be no parliamentary protection for any class of persons, as far as related to trade, whether landholders, manufactures, or any other description, and they by the principle of free trade, provided political liberty accompanied it, every thing would find its level. The Baronet then, after many most violent observations on the highest branch of the Government, which we do not think it justifiable to insert, concluded with repeating, that the House of Commons had altogether lost the confidence of the people, and that they ought to set about re-establishing it, and restoring the privileges of the people to the state to which they were brought when their united voice expelled the tyrant James from the throne, and invited King William to succeed him.

Thanks were then voted to the High Bailiff; and the Meeting broke up.

CHATHAM, MARCH 28.

LAUNCH OF THE HOWE OF 120 GUNS.

"The winds and seas are Briton's wide domain,
And not a sail but by permission spreads."

This being the day appointed for the launch of this magnificent man of war, at an early hour every vehicle, from the carriage and four to a donkey cart, was put in requisition, to convey persons anxious to be present at this grand nautical exhibition.

The fineness of the weather was a strong inducement to the anxious multitude; and it was calculated, that by two o'clock not less than 20,000 persons had taken situations calculated to command a view of the ceremony in the Royal Dock-yard, and on the opposite side of the shore. At the grand entrance to the dock-yard a notice was posted, that none but persons employed in the yard, and visitors who came in carriages, would be admitted before half past one o'clock, in order that the facility of the necessary preparations may not be impeded. To secure the adoption of this mandatory order, a detachment of soldiers was stationed in military row, and the greatest order and decorum prevailed throughout.

The proud colours of Britain were seen waving triumphantly in the following succession early in the morning:—Union Jack, Admiralty Flag, Standard Union, and Red Ensign.—As we shall confine ourselves to a statement of things as they occurred, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to give a description of a few of the most prominent beauties of this splendid ship of war. The following are her dimensions:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Extreme length, from stem to stern	244	0
Length of gun deck	205	0
Length of keel	170	10 1/2
Extreme Breadth	53	6
Depth	24	0
Length of main mast	127	0
Ditto top mast	75	0
Ditto top-gallant mast	60	6
Diameter of main mast	3	5
Ditto top mast	1	10
Ditto top-gallant mast	1	0 1/2
Length of main yard	109	8
Diameter	2	2

Four anchors of 95 twt.—Cables 25 inches.
Number and weight of Metal.

	Guns.	Pdrs.
Gun-deck	32	32
Middle ditto	34	24
Upper ditto	34	13
Quarter ditto—Carronades	10 32	6 12
Forecastle	2 32	2 2
Roundhouse	6	18

Burthen, 2601 tons.

Description of her Head.—In the centre is a finely executed bust of the valiant Commander from whom she derives her name, with a wreath of laurel entwined round his head. On the starboard side is the full length of a sailor above nine feet in height, reclining a short distance from the bust with his hat in his hand, apparently shouting victory! On the larboard side is a marine of equal dimensions, paying obedience in a congratulatory manner to the veteran chief, with his right hand in the form of a salute. To do justice to this exquisite piece of workmanship would almost fill a column of our journal. We understand it was drawn, and being approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, executed by a very meritorious citizen, Mr. George Williams.

The Admiral's cabin is richly got up. The staircase leading to the quarter deck is winding, and made of beautiful mahogany. The Captain's cabin under the poop is spacious and elegant. The whole of the stanchions on the main deck are made of a wood resembling mahogany (we understand an East India wood called Poong); they are elegantly turned and polished. Her stern is plain, and has a light and elegant appearance. The midship planks of her decks, together with the quarter deck and poop, are in the usual way fore and aft; the remainder forming a diamond, which is entirely on a new principle, which was tried, and answered the purpose intended in the Tremendous, of 74 guns.

At one o'clock the gates of the Royal Dock Yard were thrown open to the populace, and in a few minutes it was crowded to a degree unprecedented. The workmen were (Continued after Poetry, &c.)



ON PAPER.

Some wit of old, (such wits of old there were,
Whose hints shew'd meaning, whose allusions care.)
By one grave stroke to mark all human kind,
Call'd clear blank paper every infant mind;
Where still, as opening Sense her dictates wrote,
Fair Virtue put a seal, or Vice a blot.

The thought was happy, pertinent, and true;
Methinks a genius might the plan pursue;
I—(can you pardon my presumption?)—I,
No Wit, no Genius, yet for once, will try.

Various the papers various wants produce,
The wants of fashion, elegance, and use;
Men are as various, and, if right I scan,
Each sort of paper represents some man.

Pray, note the Pop, half powder and half lace,
Nice as a band-box were his dwelling-place;
He's the gill-paper, which apart you store,
And lock from vulgar hands in the scrutoire.

Mechanics, Farmers, Servants, and so forth,
Are copy paper of superior worth,
Lays priz'd, more useful, for your desk decreed,
Free, to all pious, and prompt at every need.

The Wretch whom advice bids to pinch and spare,
Starve, cheat, and pilfer, to enrich—an heir,
Is coarse brown paper, such as pedlars choose,
To wrap up wares which better men will use.

Take next the Miser's contrast, who destroys,
Health, fame, and fortune, in a round of joys;
Will any paper match him!—yes—throughout
He's the true *sinking paper*, past all doubt.

The retail Politician's anxious thought
Deems this side always right, and that stark nought.
He foams with censure; with applause he raves;
A dape of rumours, and a tool of knaves;
He'll want no type his weakness to proclaim,
While such a thing as *fool's cap* has a name.

The hasty Gentleman, whose blood runs high,
Who picks a quarrel if you step awry;
Who can't a jest, or hint, or look endure,
What is he?—What?—*Touch paper*, to be sure.

What are our Poets, take 'em as they fall,
Good, bad, rich, poor, much read, not read at all!
Them and their works in the bazaar class you'll find;
They are—the mere *waste paper* of mankind.

Observe to Maiden, innocently sweet!
She's fair white paper, an untroubled sheet;
On which the happy man, whom Fate ordains,
May write his name, and take her for his pains!

One instance more, and only one I'll bring,
'Tis—the great Man, who seems a little thing;
Whose thoughts, whose deeds, whose maxims are his
Town.

Form'd on the feelings of his heart alone:
True genuine royal paper is his breast,
Of all the kinds most precious, purest, best!

MISCELLANEA.

FASHIONABLE IMITATIONS

OF SHAKSPEARE.

BY DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.

No. XII.

By Mr. C—rs, (the Banker.)

“Dabbling rather too long in *Olde*
“*Annuities*, I kept so poore an account in
“the Banke of Love, that my credit therein
“began to faile, and my *draftes*, although
“three months after-date, were ever and
“anon *protested*! But having changed my
“*Stocks*, and entered into a new *firme*,
“things begin to looke upwards, so that my
“*Omnium*, is rais'd an eighth; and though
“I cannot yet adventure to drawe at sight,
“I may safelie do it nowe at a monthe, at
“most, with three *days grace*!”—Page 31.

By Mrs. D—r.

“Come sister, and let us speede unto some
“foreign *Clyme*, takinge our *Physicenne* of
“the body with us, since in our barbarous
“Isle they are so artificially growne, as not
“to let a female pulse be felt accordinge to
“the common lawes of nature! Our doores
“in Grosvenor's proude square must nowe
“be clos'd awhile against the gaye and giddie
“worlde, until the meddling gossippes of
“the towne find fresher game to hunt with
“lavish tongue!”—Page 9.

By the Earl of D—rnl—y.

“Well have I rais'd my patrioticke voice
“so oft, and loud in England's senate, to be
“thus maltreated by the commonallie of our
“realm! But yestern day I did addresse
“them as a *Kentish manne*, and they heard
“me not; then as a *Manne of Kente*, and
“still to mine eloquence did they turn a deaf-
“ened eare! Nay, when I discours'd to
“them of breade, they were disposed to an-
“swer me by stones! Not three nightes gone
“by ever the inhabitants of *Ludde's Towne*,
“did furiously assaile mine house, which is
“my *castellum*. On this the Rulers of the
“State sent out soldiars for my defence; but
“these did I dismis with scorn, preferring
“that my dwellinge should be sack'd, and
“all its treasures spoild by *Knaves* with li-
“bertie inspired, rather than owe their pro-
“servation to any slaves in militarie array!”
—Page 43.

By the Dutchess Dowager of R—tl—d.

“You'll knowe her by that fascinatage grace
“With which she so pre-emiagntlie moves,
“And by those countlesse charmes which still combine
“In featur'd harmonie, to drawe mens eyes
“Beyond the gaze of simpl admiration.
“None sculptor modell'd me her lyke;

“And though th'etherial image of a soule
“You cannot grave, yet on the worlde bestowe
“That imagin'd excellence, which after tymes
“May, as a plea for Love's idolatrie
“Set up to worshipp!”—Page 30.

(Continued from the third Page.)

busily employed during the whole of the morning, adjusting the triggers, blocks, and cradle.

At a quarter past two the Commissioner, Sir Robert Barlow, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Torrington, Lord Torrington, Sir John Ainslie, and a list of fashionables, were introduced into a place appointed at her head. Some bottles of excellent wine being produced, the builder, Mr. Perkins, poured out several glasses of wine, which he handed to Lady Torrington and the Nobility around, and the “Howe, and success to her,” being drunk, Lady Torrington took a bottle of port, which she broke against the cutwater, agreeable to the ancient mode of christening. At a quarter before three o'clock, all being ready, an awful silence prevailed for a moment, and Mr. Perkins gave orders for knocking away the triggers, and with a slight assistance from the Samson Jacks, the Howe, with great majesty and precision, slid into the bosom of her element, amidst the cheers of as great an assemblage as ever was known on a similar occasion. The Marine Band, stationed for the purpose, played “Rule Britannia.” At sun set her colours were taken down.

In the evening a splendid Ball was given in commemoration of the launch, at the Assembly Rooms, which was fashionably attended.

The following Circular from the Admiralty, dated March 21, has been read to the crews of his Majesty's ships at Portsmouth:—

“The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had hoped, that the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the United States of America would have enabled them to execute, without any delay, the intention intimated in their Lordship's General Memorandum of the 30th April last, of paying off, whenever that event should take place, the whole fleet, and re-commissioning manning by volunteers the ships which should be though necessary for a peace establishment. But the critical state in which the affairs of France have been so unexpectedly placed, renders it an indispensable duty, on the British Government, not suddenly to disarm and leave the most important interest of this country exposed to danger. Their Lordships are, therefore, with great reluctance, obliged to keep for some time longer the fleet in commission; and they confidently expect that the seamen and marines will cheerfully acquiesce in a delay, which their Lordships sincerely hope may be short; but which at all events, the safety and honour of the country imperiously demand. Their Lordships, however, feel great satisfaction in thinking, that they may proceed in the present system of discharging all seamen who have been in the service previous to the 1st of January, 1801, and have since remained in it, unless any Petty Officers or seamen should volunteer to continue their services at this critical period of affairs; which considering the great advantages held out to long service, by the Order in Council relative to pensions, their Lordships cannot but expect that many will be inclined to do. Whenever the state of affairs will permit, their Lordships will take measures for paying off the fleet with as little delay as may be practicable, and for discharging every petty officer and seaman now serving on board his Majesty's ships.”

Morning Chronicle, April 26.

The French Papers to Monday last were last night received. They contain a translation from the German of the Proclamation of Murat, addressed to the Italians, calling upon them to rise and assert the independence of Italy, in consequence of which it is said he was every where received with welcome.

A letter from Milan of the 9th April says, that the Austrian General Anaschi was surrounded by the Neapolitans at Taro, and that he lost between 4 and 5,000 men.

From Florence we learn that the Neapolitan troops entered that place on the 6th April. The Austrian General Nugent retired on Pistora. On the 9th, General Yveron proceeded to drive him from thence. Another column marched on Leghorn. The report was renewed that Nugent had been surrounded, and that he capitulated with 5,000 men.

It is said that the King of Naples demanded of Lord William Bentinck if he meant to act against him. His answer was that if Joachim respected the territory of Genoa, he should not take part against him.

The Pope still continued at Genoa on the 12th instant.

Napoleon has named Benjamin Constant, a Counsellor of state of the interior section.

M. Gramont is appointed Mayor of Bourdeaux, and M. Jars Mayor of Lyons.

Buonaparte went to the Theatre on Friday evening to see the representation of *Hector*. The acclamations were unbounded. Every passage applicable to Napoleon was seized on and applauded to the skies. Among the rest the following:

“Comme un colosse immense a l'armee immobile
“Apparait un Guerrier. C'est lui: c'estoit Achille!”

“Il reparoit enfin.”

At these words the vault of the Theatre resounded with the cry of “Vive l'Empereur!” The siege of Lyons is raised.

Private letters from Paris say that if the Emperor shall be forced to take the command of the armies, he will appoint a Regency, consisting of his brother Lucien, Carnot, and Fouché.

A rumour runs that the Pope has desired to take refuge in France. This is said to be owing to the influence which Lucien Bonaparte has over the mind of his Holiness. The effect of it, however, will be favourable to Napoleon. One of his greatest faults, he says himself, was his impolicy to the Holy Father.

STATE PAPER.

CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

The Powers of Europe have assembled at Vienna to consolidate the basis laid by the Peace of Paris. This was a work of equal difficulty and complication; the object was no less than the re-establishment of all that twenty years of trouble had destroyed—the reconstruction of the political edifice in the midst of ruins—the raising of some states from a state of prostration—the reduction of others within their just boundaries—the disposing of many countries left vacant by the fall of that power by which they had been engulfed. The object was, moreover, to prevent, by a wise repartition of the force of the principal states, a preponderance of power on the part of any one; and, at the same time, to prevent the recurrence of those dangers which, but recently, had both instructed and terrified mankind.

This grand work is finished—great obstacles have been smothered away—points of delicacy have been resolved—opposing claims have been reconciled.

If the Congress has not satisfied every hope—answered every wish—consolidated every calamity pressing upon individuals and nations; if, in fact, it has failed to reach that ideal perfection of social organization, which is so frequently and so vainly pursued, it must be admitted, at least, that it has fulfilled the varied duties with which it had been charged. In arranging all those interests, the conflict of which might again plunge Europe into new convulsions, it has satisfied all parties; mitigated, by unequivocal advantages, those sacrifices that were unavoidable, and, deaf to every voice but that of suffering and wearied humanity, it has sacrificed, to the necessity of a permanent peace, the transient *clat* which a conduct less conciliating would have diffused over its labours.

The Sovereigns, in parting from each other, ever alive to the new epoch which is opening upon mankind, acknowledge, as their first duty, the maintenance of a peace purchased by so many generous efforts and painful sacrifices, by the heroic devotion of their subjects and the glory of their troops. They feel the necessity of applying themselves anew to those salutary occupations, from which the storms of recent times have but too often drawn them away, to give new life to the arts, to perfect the institutions, and assure the happiness of nations. They are convinced more than ever, that the security and strength of states can be guaranteed only by the wisdom of their governments and the love of their people; that agreements the most positive, treaties the most solemn, combinations of diplomatic science the most profound, are but unavailing auxiliaries if justice and moderation do not preside over their councils; and that the best guarantee of general tranquillity is to be found in the disposition of each power to respect the rights of its neighbours, as well as in a firmly-expressed determination to make common cause against all such as, in defiance of this principle, transgress the lines which this political system has pointed out for their observance.

In separating from each other, the Sovereigns already attached by the feeling of present interest and past calamity, have entered into an alliance of a simple and sacred character—that of subjecting all other considerations to the maintenance of peace, and extinguishing in its birth every project tending to destroy it, by all the means which Providence has placed in their hands.

May the nations of Europe repose in confidence upon this solemn union. May hope and security be renewed among them, with the labours of peace and the advancement of the arts. May dark alarm never recal the memory of those cruel misfortunes, which the Sovereigns are so anxious to banish for ever. May religion, respect for lawful government, submission to laws, a horror of every thing that could tend to disturb public order, and repose, become the new links by which society shall be bound. May relations of utility produce intercourse among all nations, and remove every jealousy but the emulation of

each others virtues. Finally, may dag homage be offered to the great and eternal principle, “that the only means of happiness for individuals and nations are to be found in the well being of all.”

MILLING.

EDINBURGH, MARCH 11.

Yesterday the long talked of battle for 100 guineas took place between Cooper and Molineux, at Cogehill, in Lanarkshire. At half past twelve o'clock the combatants appeared in the ring, Cooper seconded by Oliver and Richmond, Molineux by Joe Ward and a Yorkshire pugilist. In about a quarter of an hour the set-to commenced—betting 6 to 4 on the Black.

1st Round—Both cautious. The Black made play, right and left. Cooper played a body hit, but slipped, and was knocked under the ropes.

2d—Good fighting. The Black hit Cooper on the head, but Cooper put in two terrific blows with the right hand on the left kidneys. Both fell.

3d—Here the Black began to show his style, which was, to watch his man and hit corners at the head, Cooper as yet fighting at the body. Many blows exchanged. The Black was rallied up against the ropes, and drew first blood; but was hit out betwixt the ropes.

4th—Black exhausted. Cooper, gay—went in and floored his man.

5th—Cooper went up to his man, gave him three facers, and hit him down.—A guinea to a shilling on Cooper.

6th—Cooper quite confident—Black weak, and floored by a facer.

7th, 8th, and 9th—Cooper had decidedly the advantage, and floored his man in each round.

10th—Cooper made play; but the Black rallied; and got him up against the ropes. Cooper doubled him up, and, springing out of his way, the Black fell with his head against one of the ring posts.

11th—In this round the Black lessened the odds. Cooper went at his man; much good fighting. Cooper was rallied up to the ropes, but closed with the black, and floored him; then getting disengaged, the black floored Cooper by a tremendous facer. The Black fell from weakness.

12th—Cooper, undismayed, went in without ceremony, gave him three sharp facers, and knocked him clean off his pins. The Black calling for brandy, and casting about the Bank of Scotland to a China orange, on Cooper.

13th and 14th—The Black could hardly come to time, Cooper, without trouble, knocked him down, and at the end of the 14th round, having fought twenty minutes, Molineux declared he had enough.

REMARKS.

Upon stripping, it was evident to the knowing ones that Cooper had made good use of his time when training, and that Black had not.

The Black trusted to his length and over-weight; but Cooper's right hand blows were irresistible.

Cooper is between twelve and thirteen stone, and is now decidedly the best active boxer of the day. He was beat by Oliver, the Westminster champion, at Moutsey, about two years ago; but he displayed such wonder in the combat with Jay, at Shepperton, last year, that the ring was astonished, and his fame was stamped as the most scientific bruiser, and the best biter of the day.

By nine o'clock in the morning not a horse, or carriage of any description was to be seen in the city, and thousands were lying on the ground. The number of persons of every description round the ring was prodigious.

DYNASTY OF THE BOURBONS.

MR. EDITOR.—As every thing relating to the illustrious race of the Bourbons, naturally excites at this moment much interest, it may not be unacceptable to some of our readers, to be informed of the origin of the Dynasty, on the stability, or fall of which, the fate of Europe at this moment hangs.

HENRY the IVth, the first of the BOURBONS, was the son of MARGARET de Valois, sister to FRANCIS the 1st, by the last King, who reigned King of Navarre. MARGARET was a woman of a very masculine spirit, and a strict Protestant, which sect she protected with all her influence. She foresaw that it would need a bold champion, and therefore bred her son up to endure every kind of deprivation. She made him run up mountains bare headed, and without shoes; to watch whole nights, with little food, and when he slept, his bed was a few boards; she also inspired him with a religious love for the Protestants. Thus trained, 'tis no wonder he became a hero. Louis the XIIIth, his son, was a different character; his health was very delicate from his birth. He espoused ANN of Austria, and they were two and twenty years married before ANN produced a son. The King doubted, and the nation also, whether Louis the XIIIth had much to boast of in the production of the handsome Louis the XIVth. Cardinal MAZZARINE was at that time the most insinuating, as well as the most graceful and accomplished man at court. Louis the XIVth, quaintly denominated “Don a Dieu,” had all his graces, but not his understanding. Louis's near resemblance to MAZZARINE is said to have often called a blush into ANN's cheek when she saw any one gazing at him attentively.

Louis the XVth was grandson to Louis the XIVth, and called *Bien Aimé*.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA,
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
At the Government Press,
MOLENVLIET.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

LOUIS the XVIth was grandson to Louis the XVth. The poor ill-fated Louis the XVIIth was his son; and the still more unfortunate Louis the XVIII, is brother to Louis the XVIth, and uncle to the minor Louis the XVIIth, whom the sanguinary regicides no doubt destroyed!—Younts, &c.

A GENEALOGIST.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

The following particulars respecting some of the Spanish patriots, the victims of the excessive rigour of their own Government are given in an article from Paris of the 20th inst.

We have received from Spain particulars of the barbarous sentences pronounced against the friends of the Constitution (and those of inferior rank) by the Tribunal of Madrid, composed of Captain General Anteaño, the Count of Pinar, Lasanea, Mosquera, and Galiano. Those who are exposed to the least punishment are deprived of their employments, subject to fine, banished from Madrid and the Royal residences, and are treated like the meanest culprits.

The Members of the Junta, Ansonia of Madrid, are banished, and Cabrera is erased from the list of Academicians, and fined 4000 dollars. To these and Tapia, formerly Editor of the *Semanario Patriótico*, and lately of the *Gazette of the Regency*; Bara, Editor of *The Friend of the Laws*, a work in high estimation; Savinon, Translator of the *Tragedy, Rome restored to Liberty*; Domenick, Magistrate of Madrid, condemned for seven years to the Castillo de las Galeras, and for eight years Gallardo, brother of the celebrated Gallardo, who has sought an asylum in London, and to his sentence is added the following clause, "with the power of increasing the punishment when the trial should be concluded which is now in progress against his brother, the Librarian of the Cortes, who has fled from justice."

Particulars of the arrest of the brave Gen Mina, and his Nephew.

It appears that Mina, Junior, after the failure at Pampeluna, took refuge at Pau, with several Officers, who had determined to follow the fortunes of himself and his Uncle. Soon after his arrival he presented himself to the Police office at that place, and addressed a memorial to Louis XVIII. in which he set forth the principles by which he had been guided, as a soldier, in the defence of his country. He stated, that he had constantly supported the cause of the Bourbon family—that his great object was to aid in their restoration to the Spanish throne, upon the basis of a free Constitution—that such Constitution had been framed, and acknowledged by the whole nation—but that Ferdinand, unmindful of the valuable blood which had been split in his cause, instead of adopting the Constitution, had persecuted with the utmost rigour those patriots who had most distinguished themselves in his behalf, and had thereby plunged the nation into endless calamities. In consequence of this state of things, he (Mina) and many of his companions in arms, faithful to the oath they had taken to the Constitution, had made exertions in its support; but, unhappily, having failed in their undertaking, they now applied to his Majesty, to receive them with hospitality in France or to grant them passports to any other country than Spain.

About the same period General Espoz y Mina, the Uncle of the former, arrived in Paris with four or five of his Officers, and immediately waited upon the Spanish Charge d'Affairs in that city, Count de Cassa Flores, under fictitious names, for passports. One of the Legation, happening to recognise the person of the General, gave notice to the Count, who ordered that the General should be amused until he had taken means for his arrest. The French Commissary of Police was accordingly applied to, and with his acquiescence, the gallant General was soon in custody: but no sooner was the fact communicated to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, than he ordered the Commissary of Police to be arrested in turn, for having violated the laws of France, by obeying the orders of a foreigner, who

had no authority whatever in that country. His Majesty was now made acquainted with all that had taken place; when he replied without hesitation, "Let these Gentlemen be instantly set at liberty; the laws of France afford them hospitality: and it is my will that the Commissary be dismissed from his office."

We learn further, from the postscript of a letter from Paris, that in consequence of what subsequently passed on this business, the Spanish Charge d'Affairs has been ordered by the King to quit the French territory.

POLAND AND THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

We this day present to our Readers an interesting paper. It is a copy of the instructions given by the Emperor Alexander, in the month of July last, to a Committee appointed by his Majesty at Warsaw, to prepare a Constitution for New Poland, in the idea of the Crown coming to him or his dynasty.

The President was the Prince Czartoryski. The other members were, Messrs. Nowosiolow, Warnecki, Ostroski, Zamoyiski, Matusiewicz, Linowski, Szaniawski, Horodyski, Kozian, Bienkowski.

PROJECS,

WHICH THE COMMITTEE OUGHT TO CONSIDER.

1. The existing system of the interior administration of the Duchy is oppressive and burdensome. It would be wise to replace it by another better adapted to the national character, to the habits, and to the pecuniary means of the country. It appears, that "the ancient Commissions of Good Order," established by the Constitution of the 3d May, the Civil and Military Commissions, as well as the Administrative Chamber, organised in 1807 in Grand Poland, and in 1809 in the adjacent West Galicia, would answer better to this end, and with more of that simplicity which ought to characterise the laws of an agricultural country.

2. The Code Napoléon of civil and judicial procedure ought to be abolished as quickly as possible. There may be immediately substituted in its room the Polonese Laws, and the Statutes of Lithuania, together with the judicial forms in use before the introduction of the French procedure. The Committee will consider whether the Codex should be entirely abolished, or only in part, and at what time the abolition should take place. They will also prepare the plan, and the composition of a Commission separate from that which shall have the charge of digesting a new code of civil and criminal judicature, as well as of the definitive organisation of the judicial forms.

3. The reform and redaction of the Civil List, according to the new changes that have taken place in the Administration of the country.

4. Measures to be taken for the restoration of the public welfare and public spirit of the towns. The re-establishment of their ancient Tribunals, in their judicial Magistracy and Municipalities, joined with the restitution of the funds that belong to them, may essentially contribute to this, as well as the establishment in the capital of the National Theatre.

5. Measures to be taken to better the condition of the peasants, and to point out to them the means of acquiring progressively an independent existence.

6. The Project of a new System of Finance, calculated to revive agriculture and commerce.

7. Measures for the revival of Letters, of the public Institutions, and the different Establishments devoted to Education, particularly the ancient Academy of Cracovia.

8. Measures to restore to the Clergy the consideration, and the property that justly belong to the Order, and to augment their funds to a point that shall make them truly useful.

9. To guarantee the sacred right of property against all attack by arbitrary requisitions of every kind whatsoever.

10. The wish of his Imperial Majesty is that in general all the changes and all the reforms in the actual system of the Government of the Duchy should be made with the least precipitation possible, in order to avoid the consequences of sudden innovation.

FRENCH PAPERS.

REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.

"SIRE.—If prudence imposes upon me the duty of not offering indiscreetly to your Majesty the phantom of chimerical danger, I have the no less sacred obligation of not suffering your Majesty to be lulled into a deceitful security.

"I ought not to conceal, Sire, though

no positive information yet announces, on the part of foreign powers, a formal resolution which ought to make us foresee speedy war, that appearances sufficiently authorise a just uneasiness. Alarming symptoms manifest themselves on all sides.

[CAULAINCOURT then says, that he sent off dispatches to the French Ministers at foreign Courts notifying his Imperial Majesty's pacific intentions. But the Monarchs of Europe, as if by common consent, interdicted all communication with a great State, and shut up the access to amicable assurances. The couriers sent off from Paris on the 30th March, could not reach their destinations.]

"One could not go beyond Strasburgh; and the Commandant of Kehl refused to open a passage for him, even with the condition of sending an escort with him. Another sent to Italy was obliged to return from Turin. A third destined for Berlin and the North, was arrested at Mentz, and ill-treated by the Prussian Commandant; his dispatches were seized by the Austrian General.

"I hear that of the couriers sent off on the 5th, those for Germany and Italy have not been able to go beyond the frontier. I have no intelligence of those sent off to the North and to England.

"When an almost impenetrable barrier is thus raised between the French Ministry and its Agents without, between the Cabinet of your Majesty and that of the other Sovereigns, it is only by the public acts of Governments that your Majesty can judge of their intentions.

ENGLAND.

"The constitution of England imposes upon the King fixed obligations towards the nation which he governs. Not being able to act without their concurrence, he is obliged to make known to them, if not his formal resolutions, at least his probable resolutions. The Message addressed on the 5th by the Prince Regent is not calculated to inspire the friends of peace with much confidence.

"A first remark must painfully impress men who know what the rights of the people are, and who set a value upon seeing them respected by Kings. The sole motive alleged by the Prince Regent to justify the measures which he announces the intention to adopt, is, that events have taken place in France contrary to the engagements made by the Allied Powers between themselves. Thus the Sovereign of a free nation seems not to pay the least attention to the will of a great people, among whom these events have taken place. It seems that in 1815 England and her Princes have quite forgotten 1788. It seems that the Allied Powers, because they have had a momentary advantage over the French people, have, upon the internal act which concerns their existence the most stipulated irrevocably for them and without them, in contempt of the most sacred of their rights.

"The Prince Regent declares that he has given orders to increase the British forces by sea and land. Thus the French nation, of which he makes so little account, must be on all sides on her guard; she may fear a Continental aggression, and at the same time she must watch the whole extent of her coasts against the possibility of a debarkation. It is, says the Regent, to render the security of Europe permanent that he calls for the support of the English nation. And why does he want such support, when that security is not threatened.

"However, the relations of the two countries have not experienced any remarkable alteration. On some points, particular facts prove that the English are carefully keeping up all the relations established by the peace. Upon others, different circumstances would tend to a different belief. Letters from Rochefort of the 7th, mention some incidents which would be of unfavourable augury if they were proved and not satisfactorily explained—but our present information is not of a character that should make us attach great importance to these incidents.

"In Austria, Russia, Prussia, all parts of Germany, and in Italy, every where, in short, there is a general arming.

AUSTRIA.

"At Vienna, the recall of the Landwehr, lately disbanded, the opening of a new loan, the increasing discredit of the paper money, all announce the intention or the fear of war.

"Strong Austrian columns are march-

ing to reinforce the numerous corps already assembled in Italy. We may doubt whether they are destined to aggressive operations, or merely to keep in obedience Piedmont, Genoa, and other parts of the Italian territory, whose injured interests might create apprehensions of discontent.

NAPLES.

"In the midst of those movements of Austria towards Italy, the King of Naples could not remain stationary. This Prince, whose assistance had before been courted by the Allies, whose legitimacy they have recognised, and whose existence they had guaranteed, could not but know that their politics, modified by different circumstances, would have endangered his throne, if too skilful to rely upon their promises he had not known how to bottom it upon better foundations. Prudence made him take some steps in advance, to watch events nearer, and the necessity of covering his kingdom has obliged him to take military positions in the Roman States.

PRUSSIA.

"The movements of Prussia are not less active. Every where the corps are completing. Officers on half-pay are ordered to join their corps: to accelerate their march they grant them free post, and this sacrifice, slight in appearance, but made by a calculating government, is not a small proof of the interest attached to rapidity of preparations.

SARDINIA.

"The first moment after your Majesty's return, a Commandant of the British troops, in concert with the Governor of the County of Nice, took possession of Monaco. By ancient treaties, renewed by the Treaty of Paris, France alone has a right to place a garrison in that place.

SPAIN.

"News from Spain and an official letter from M. de Leval of the 23th March state, that an army is to proceed to the line of the Pyrenees. The strength of that army will necessarily depend upon the internal situation of that monarchy, and its ulterior movements upon the determinations of other States. France will remark that these orders have been given upon the demand of the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême. Thus, in 1815, as in 1793, it is the French Princes that invite foreigners into our territories.

THE NETHERLANDS.

"The assembling of troops of different nations in the new kingdom of the Netherlands and the numerous debarkations of English troops are known to your Majesty; one particular fact is added to the doubts which these assemblages may give rise to, relative to the dispositions of the Sovereign of that country. I am informed that a convoy of 120 men and 12 officers, French prisoners from Russia, has been stopped on the side of Turlemon.

"Upon all parts of Europe at once, they are arming or marching, or ready to march. And against whom are these armaments directed? Sire, it is your Majesty they name, but it is France that is threatened. The least favourable peace that the Powers ever dared to offer you is that with which your Majesty will content yourself.

[CAULAINCOURT then goes on to say, that to wish to restore the Bourbons again, would be to declare war against the whole French population.]

"Sire, hitherto every thing is menacing, and yet nothing is hostility. We are reduced to vague conjectures and perhaps lying reports. It appears certain that there was signed on the 25th March a new agreement, in which the Powers have again consecrated the old alliance of Chaumont. If it be defensive, it enters into your Majesty's views, and France has nothing to complain of; if otherwise, it is the independence of the nation that would be attacked, and France would know how to repel so odious an aggression.

"The Regent of Eng and declares he will come to an understanding with the other Powers before he acts. All these Powers are armed, and they deliberate. France excluded from the deliberations of which she is the principal object; France alone deliberates, and is not armed.

"In these grave circumstances, in this doubt of the real dispositions of the Foreign Powers, dispositions whose external acts are of a nature to authorise just alarms, the sentiments and wishes of your Majesty for the maintenance of peace and the Treaty of Paris, ought not to prevent legitimate precautions. I therefore di-

rect your Majesty's attention to the means which the preservation of her rights, the safety of her territory, and the defence of national honour ought to dictate to France.

(Signed) CAULAINCOURT,
Duke of Vicenza, Minister for Foreign Affairs."

The following Document which has been transmitted to us, will serve to shew the jealousy of the Portuguese Government that has of late arisen with respect to British manufactures :

ROYAL EDICT.

"The Royal Junta of Commerce orders the following interesting Decree to be placarded.

"The Royal Junta of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Navigation, has sent instructions to the Magistrates of Lisbon, and to the provinces of the kingdom, to transmit to its Secretary an account to the end of the month of January, 1815, of all manufactures in their districts, with the name of individuals possessing them, in printed charts; and the same is to be continued every future year. His Royal Highness confides fully in their zeal, attention, and diligence, as these may materially influence such persons as are to co-operate with them for the formation of such a statement.

His Royal Highness makes it known to all proprietors, factors, and others, who have manufactures at their disposal, that it is his pleasure they acquaint the respective Magistrates, promptly and accurately, of the particulars for which they shall apply on this subject. The statistical knowledge which the Royal Junta shall acquire, it is desirable should be as correct as possible; and it should be understood, that the only purpose of these accounts is, that the Junta may pursue the objects for which it was instituted, and which are to promote the national industry, and to encourage the native manufactures, agreeably to the injunctions given in the letter and spirit of the laws, and the commands of our Sovereign the Prince Regent, whose paternal care is anxiously directed to this valuable branch of public administration.

(Signed) JOSE AUGUSTIA DAS NUNES."

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

The following is a genuine, serious advertisement, taken *literatim* from the American *Raleigh Star*, where it stood placed with the figure of a running away negro prefixed to it.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

"Run away from Raleigh, a month or two ago, a mulatto man, named Anthony, well known in Raleigh, and many parts of the State, as having been for several years the body servant of General Jones, and mine lately as a pressman and news carrier in the Star office. Anthony is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, is a mongrel white, has a tolerably large aquiline nose, bushy hair, a scar on one of his cheeks, when in good humour has a pleasing countenance.

He works and walks fast, is lively and talkative, full of anecdote, which he tells in character with much humour; is an excellent pressman, indifferent at distributing types, a tolerable carpenter and joiner, a plain painter, an excellent manager of horses, drives well and rides elegantly, having been accustomed to race-riding; is fond of cock-fighting (and of man-fighting when drunk), and is said to heel and pit with skill; he can bleed and pull teeth, knows something of medicine, is a rough barber, a bad but conceited cook, a good sawyer, can lay brick, has worked in the corn field, and can scratch a little on the fiddle.

"He can do many other things, and what he can't do he pretends to have a knowledge of. His trades and qualities are thus detailed, because his vanity will undoubtedly lead to a display of them. His master-vice, or rather the parent of all his vices, is a fondness for strong drink. His clothes cannot be described, but he carried away few or none, and this expected will appear shabbily. He is an artful fellow, and if taken up will tell a most plausible story, and possibly shew a forged pass."

AMERICAN PAPERS.

The State of Massachusetts met on the 5th of October, when a message from the Governor was delivered, informing them of the measures he had adopted for the general safety, and pointing out the necessity of farther exertions for their own defence. His speech concluded with the following remarks:—

"By a law of Congress, passed at its last Session, it is enacted, that in addition to the Officers of the Militia which had before been provided for, there shall be to each Division, one Division Inspector and one Division Quarter Master, and to each Brigade, one Aide-de-Camp. But no provision has been made directing the manner in which those Officers shall be appointed.

"The situation of this State is peculiarly dangerous and perplexing. We have been led by the terms of the Constitution to rely on the Government of the Union to provide for our own defence. We have resigned to that Government the revenues of the State,

with the expectation that this object would not be neglected. But the Government has declared war against the most powerful maritime nation, whose fleets can approach every section of our extended sea coast, and we are disappointed in our expectations of national defence. But though we may be convinced that the war in its commencement was unnecessary and unjust, and has been prosecuted without any useful or practicable objects against the inhabitants of Canada, while our sea coast has been left almost defenceless; and although, in a war thus commenced, we may have declined to afford our voluntary aid to any offensive operations—yet I presume there will be no doubt of our right to defend our dwellings and our possessions against any hostile attack by which their destruction is menaced. Let us, then, relying on the support and direction of Providence, unite in such measures for our safety as the times demand, and the principles of justice and the laws of self-preservation will justify. To your wisdom and patriotism the interests of the State are confided, and the more valuable those interests are, the most solicitous you will be to guard and preserve them.

(Signed) "CALEB STRONG."

October 5, 1814.

Soon after the House of Representatives was called to order, Mr. Low, of Leyman, laid the following motion on the table, viz.—

"Moved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with all the New England States, and see if they will agree to appoint a Committee to join them and repair to the City of Washington immediately and without delay, then and there personally to make known to the President the general opinion of all the New England States in regard to the present war, and the manner in which it has been conducted; and inform him, that he must either resign his office as President, or remove those of his Ministers or other Officers of the General Government who have by their nefarious plans ruined the nation, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise."

Some other business of a local nature was transacted.—Adjourned at nine o'clock.

IN SENATE.—Ordered, That the Honourable Messrs. Lewis, Blake, and Moody, be a committee to inquire and report whether any Member or Members of the Senate have voluntarily assumed upon themselves any obligation to the King or Government of Great Britain incompatible with their duty as members of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, or their oath to support the Constitution of the United States, with powers to send for persons and papers.

IN SENATE, Oct. 8.

The Committee to whom was referred the Message of his Excellency the Governor, reported, "That the ruinous war declared against Great Britain has assumed an aspect of great and immediate danger to this Commonwealth. The persevering invasion of Canada has at length produced, as by natural consequence, the invasion of our Atlantic Frontier and River Towns: A portion of the territory of this State is already in the actual occupation of the enemy; and the sea coast, in all such parts as may be deemed assailable, is openly menaced with desolation. To defend our soil, and to repel the invader, no force or means, bearing any proportion to the emergency, have been provided by the national Government. It was justly to have been expected, that, before hostilities were provoked from a formidable enemy, or, at least that, at some period subsequent to their commencement, means of defence and protection would have been afforded to a sea coast so extended, and so exposed to the ravages of an enemy, as that of Massachusetts. But events forbid a reliance on any such expectation."

[The Report goes on to mention, that the principal part of the regular force of the State had been withdrawn for the war on the Canada border; that the Government had wasted their revenues; and left them without defence;—and then proceeds thus:—

"But while your Committee think that the people of this Commonwealth ought to unite, and that they will unite, under any circumstances, at the hazard of all that is dear, in repelling an invading foe, it is not believed that this solemn obligation imposes silence upon their just complaints against the authors of the national misfortunes. It is, on the contrary, a sacred duty to hold up to view, on all occasions, the destructive policy by which a state of unparalleled national felicity, has been converted into one of humiliation and danger; believing that unless an almost ruined people will discard the men, and change the measures, which have induced this state of peril and suffering, the day of their political salvation is past.

"It should never be forgotten, that this disastrous condition of public affairs has been forced upon Massachusetts, not merely against her consent, but in opposition to her most earnest protestations. From the moment that the Administration, yielding to its own passions and calculations of party power, commenced its system of commercial hostility to Great Britain, and of conformity to the views of the late tyrant of France, its tendency to involve the nation in the most needless and cruel embarrassments, was distinctly foreseen, and declared by former Legislatures. The insufficiency of our youthful, though flourishing commerce, to cope with that of Great Britain in a struggle of restrictions was announced by the united warning of those best versed in a knowledge of this subject.

"It was never doubted by those persons, that a war with Great Britain would be accompanied by an extinction of commerce, by the banishment of our sailors; the desolation of our coast; the blockade and invasion of our sea-ports; the failure of national credit; the necessity of oppressive taxes; and the

consummation of national ruin, by an alliance with the late Despot of Europe, from which greatest of all calamities, we have been preserved only by his fall. On all these evils, were our rulers forewarned by Massachusetts, whose vital interests were thus put in jeopardy; and they were implored by every consideration of policy and humanity, to stay their hands from the cruel and wanton sacrifice of the interests of those, who asked from them nothing but the privilege of pursuing their own industrious callings.

"But Government, deaf to this voice, and listening to men distinguished in their native State only by their disloyalty to its interest, and the enjoyment of a patronage bestowed upon them as its price, have affected to consider the patriotic citizens of this great State as tainted with disaffection to the Union and with predilection for Great Britain, and have lavished the public treasure in vain attempts to fix by evidence this odious imputation. Thus dishonoured and deprived of all influence in the national Council, this State has been dragged into an unnatural and distressing war, and its safety, perhaps its liberties, endangered.

"It is therefore with great concern, that your Committee are obliged to declare their conviction, that the Constitution of the United States, under the administration of the persons in power, has failed to secure to this Commonwealth, and as they believe, to the Eastern Section of the Union, those equal rights and benefits, which were the great objects of its formation, and which they cannot relinquish without ruin to themselves and posterity. These grievances justify and require vigorous, persevering and peaceable exertions to unite those who realise the sufferings and foresee the dangers of the country, in some system of measures, to obtain relief, for which the ordinary mode of procuring amendments to the Constitution affords no reasonable expectation, in season to prevent the completion of its ruin.

"The people, however, possess the means of certain redress; and when their safety, which is the supreme law, is in question, these means should be promptly applied. The framers of the Constitution made provisions to amend defects which were known to be incident to every human institution; and the provision itself was not less liable to be found defective upon experiment, than other parts of the instrument. When this deficiency becomes apparent, no reason can preclude the right of the whole people, who were parties to it, to adopt another; and it is not a presumptuous expectation, that a spirit of equity and justice, enlightened by experience, would enable them to reconcile conflicting interests, and obviate the principal causes of those dissensions, which unfit Government for a state of peace and of war, and so to amend the Constitution, as to give vigour and duration to the union of the States.

"But as a proposition for such a convention from a single State would probably be unsuccessful, and our danger admits not of delay, it is recommended by the Committee, that in the first instance a conference should be invited between those States, the affinity of whose interests is closest, and whose habits of intercourse, from their local situation and other causes, are most frequent, to the end that, by a comparison of their sentiments and views, some mode of defence, suited to the circumstances and exigencies of those States, and measures for accelerating the return of public prosperity, may be devised; and also to enable the delegates from those States, should they deem it expedient, to lay the foundation for a radical reform in the national compact, by inviting to a future convention a deputation from all the States in the Union. They therefore report the following Resolves, which are submitted.—By order.

(Signed) "H. G. ORIS.

"Resolved—That the calamities of war being now brought home to the territory of this Commonwealth—a portion of it being in the occupation of the enemy, our sea coast and rivers being invaded in several places, and in all exposed to immediate danger—the people of Massachusetts are impelled, by the duty of self-defence, and by all the feelings and attachments which bind good citizens to their country, to unite in the most vigorous measures for defending the State and expelling the invaders; and no party feelings or political dissensions can ever interfere with the discharge of this exalted duty.

"Resolved—That the Governor be authorised to organise a force for the defence of the State—to borrow one million of dollars, &c.]

"Resolved—That persons be appointed as Delegates from the Legislature, to meet and confer with Delegates from the States of New England, or any of them, upon the subjects of their public grievances and concerns, and upon the best means of preserving our resources, and of defence against the enemy, and to devise and suggest, for adoption, by those respective States, such measures as they may deem expedient; and also to take measures, if they shall think proper, for procuring a Convention of Delegates from all the United States, in order to revise the Constitution thereof, and more effectually to secure the support and attachment of all the people, by placing all upon the basis of fair representation.

"Resolved—That a circular letter, from this Legislature, signed by the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be addressed to the Executive Government of each of the said States, to be communicated to their Legislatures, explaining the objects of the proposed conference, and inviting them to concur in sending Delegates thereto.

"Resolved—That on the — day of — instant this Legislature will, by joint ballot, elect — person, to meet such delegate as may be appointed by the said States, or either of them, at — in the State of —.

At a subsequent Sitting it was resolved, that the Delegates from the different States should assemble on the 12th of December.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

The following relation of a curious fact in Natural History, is copied from the *Leads Mercury*, printed in England:

"We have always felt a little sceptical on reading in the papers the account of the fatal effects produced on some occasions by eating duck eggs; but a circumstance has lately occurred in this neighbourhood, that must remove all doubts on this subject. A short time ago, a duck belonging to Mr. John Clemishaw, of Wimpoor, near Leeds, laid an egg, rather above the common size, which was broken for the purpose of being cooked for dinner; but on examination, the contents were found to consist of dark muddy slime, neither resembling the yolk nor the white of an egg, in the middle of which was deposited a young snake, of the length of ten inches! When the egg was broken the reptile unfolded itself, and remained apparently in a healthy state for about 20 hours, when, having wrapt itself up again, it soon after died, and is now preserved in spirits by Mr. Clemishaw."

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Yesterday morning Mr. RUFF, the King's Messenger, arrived at the Foreign Office, about eight o'clock from Switzerland. Mr. CURVIZOR, the Messenger, arrived at the same time from Brussels.

Colonel JENKINSON, and a Colonel in the Marines arrived in town on Monday from Bion, where they had been to distribute proclamations to the French Nation.

Dispatches were yesterday received from India, announcing the disagreeable intelligence, that in an attack upon the Napaul Country, General GILLESPIE and a number of Europeans were killed and our army obliged to give up the operations for a time.

At Bremen lately there were several young men who were desirous of joining the armies, but were in want of necessaries to proceed on their march; when a merchant of the city hearing of their wishes liberally came forward, and equipped fifty of them at his own expense, to the great joy of the recruits. One hundred and fifty more men were afterwards equipped by voluntary subscriptions.

Yesterday was a close holiday at the Bank: but in the private bargains the Three per Cent. Consols, the leading Stock, have suffered a decline of one per cent, reckoning from the closing price on Thursday, and one quarter from the opening price yesterday morning. The causes of the depression are too obvious to require specification.

The number of common prostitutes in the public streets, and the insolence of their behaviour, is a great and growing evil, which it is the interest and the duty of the citizens of London to repress. The annual election of Common Councilmen, &c. approaches, when they will do well to bear in mind the report of the Committee, of the 23d of November, on the petition to the Common Council on this subject, which recommends precinct committees, to give effect to the resolutions of the 5th of Oct. and particularly to attend to "the removing of all houses of ill-fame, and to report their proceedings to the Alderman of the ward, and to their respective ward-motes." It can scarcely be believed, that if the inhabitant householders did their duty, such outrages on public morals could exist as are nightly exhibited in Fleet-street, to the annoyance and disgust of every decent person: more especially the open and profligate defiance of decorum in the neighbourhood of Temple bar, where to the shame of the police, there is a nest of depravity not exceeded in Wapping or St. Giles's.

"MILAN, APRIL 9.

"Hostilities commenced on the 4th on the side of Modena: the first attack terminated in favour of the Neapolitans. These last have, it is said, passed the Po at Ferraro, and have occupied Padua."

Calcutta Gazette—May 18.

Thunder storms and heavy falls of rain have of late been of so frequent occurrence in the vicinity of the Presidency as scarcely to call for notice, except when productive of serious injury. During the strong North-wester which set in on Tuesday evening, the dwelling house of Messrs. Cruttenden and Mackillop was violently struck by a thunderbolt. The lightning proceeded from the top of the house down its Western angle, tore the plaster off the wall, wrested the venetians of a window from their hinges, and without further mischief took to the ground.

ADVERTENTIE.

VAN de goederen, die op aanstaande Zaterdag den 9 September 1815, in de Thuin van den Heer De Seriere op Molenvliet, zullen worden verkocht, zal Vrydag bevorens van Negen tot Elf uren toondag worden gehouden.

Er zullen mede worden verkocht en op den toondag te zien zyn, eenige van buiten in gebragte fraaye Paarlen en Juwelen, als mede een nieuwe en complete Editie van de Fransche Encyclopedie en ander Boeken.

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